

Ex-CBI Roundup

— CHINA — BURMA — INDIA —



**JULY
1960**





A CRANE lowers a tray of meat taken from the hold of the "Clan McDougal," a refrigerated ship docked at Berth 26 of Kidderpore Dock in India. The meat was brought from Australia for the Allied Forces. U. S. Army photograph.

EX-CBI ROUNDUP

CHINA · BURMA · INDIA

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Letter FROM The Editors . . .

● **Once again** it's time for Roundup's "summer vacation." This is your last issue until October . . . no issues are published for either August or September. We hope you won't take a vacation from sending us letters and other material for publication, however, because we've found that summer is a good time to build up a supply of copy and pictures for use in later issues.

● **Cover picture** shows two Chinese soldiers comparing lots at Mu-se, Burma. One (at left) is an American-trained and American-equipped soldier of the Chinese Army in India; the other a member of the Chinese Expeditionary Force. U. S. Army photo.

● **If you move** during the summer months, be sure to notify Roundup so you'll get all your copies on time when fall rolls around again. Each year some of our subscribers are "lost" because they fail to let us know when they move. Don't be on the "missing subscribers" list!

● **Iowa Basha** members have been putting in considerable time lining things up for the 13th Annual CBIVA Reunion, to be held August 3-6 at Cedar Rapids. Most of Roundup's contacts have been with Ray Alderson of Dubuque, basha adjutant and National Junior Vice Commander—North, and we can assure you his cooperation has been the best possible. We predict a fine time for all who attend the reunion.

● **See you** in Cedar Rapids!

JULY, 1960



24th Station Hospital

● As a Roundup subscriber since 1949 I have enjoyed every copy. I was located in Jorhat, Assam, with the 24th Station Hospital during 1944 and 1945. Roundup is an excellent magazine and should be read by all CBI veterans. I have read all the letters to the editor in these editions but have failed to find one from a former member of the 24th Station Hospital. I wonder if I'm the only former member of that unit who subscribes.

FRANCIS A. CROCKER,
Quincy, Mass.

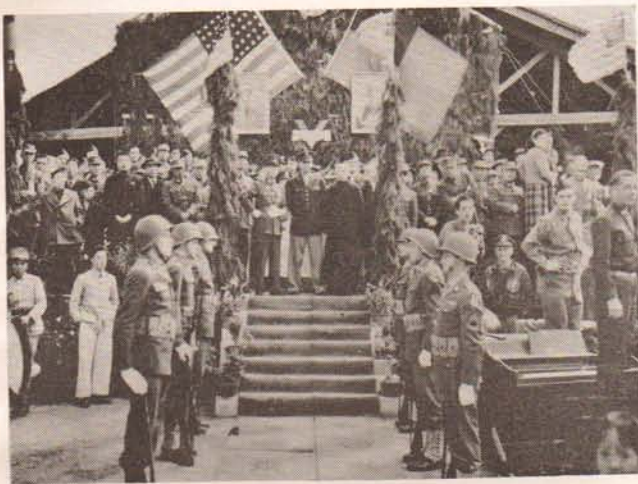
C. E. Mower Dies

● Former members of the 71st Engineer Co., Light Pontoon, which served on Ledo Road in Burma, will be sorry to hear of the death of Clarence E. Mower, Technician 5th Grade, of Concord, Mass., formerly of Belmont, Mass. He died very suddenly.

OTTO H. REISS,
Concord, Mass.



ADMIRERS crowd around Jinx Falkenberg on her visit to Kunming. Photo by Thomas Lynch.



REVIEWING the official inaugural convoy from the India-Burma Theater on its arrival in Kunming, China, on Feb. 4, 1945, were Governor Lung Yun of Yunnan and Maj. Gen. Gilbert X. Cheves, SOS commander. U. S. Army photo from Charles Cunningham, M. D.

Graves Registration

● With respect to the letter of Arnold J. Stockstad on page 17 (May 1960) concerning "Graves Registration," I note that he says that he commanded the last active graves registration section in India. This is not quite so. I believe that he refers to Loach's unit which did some of this work during the closing days of the India-Burma Theater. The IBT was inactivated May 31, 1946. A new unit, commanded by E. F. Stanford-Blunden, QMC, was organized in August 1946 and was established at Dakkhuria, on the southern perimeter of Calcutta. This unit was called American Graves Registration Service (AGRS) and covered India, Burma and other areas of Southeast Asia wherever GI's are buried. I served in Col. Blunden's unit as a major and my assignment was Assam and the surrounding hills. This unit was designated as Search and Recovery and in the course of our work, we took care of the cemeteries in Assam

and also sent parties into the surrounding hills for the remains of those people who lost their lives in plane crashes. In the course of this work I went into the Garo Hills, the Naga Hills, the Sadiya Frontier Tract, the Balipara Unadministered Area, the Mishmi Hills and the Abor Hills. The work of Stockstad and Loach and the men who served under them is well appreciated by us and we both ran into the same general types of hardship. This letter is written only to keep the record straight . . . I wouldn't want Stockstad, or those who read him, to think that when he left India, the work stopped. It did not.

JOHN J. GUSSAK,
New York, N. Y.

Looking for Burns

● Would like to make an appeal for the whereabouts of "Red" Burns, who was with me in the 10 WX Sq. at Belvedere. He came from Montana, I believe.

WM. S. JOHNSON,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Received All Copies

● Please accept my thanks and appreciation for the outstanding job you do in publishing the most read magazine coming to our home. I have received all copies from the beginning.

C. L. BURCHETTE, Jr.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Friendly Recollections

● Like John M. Wells whose letter appears on page 3 of your May issue, I have also enjoyed reading "It Seems Like Only Yesterday" by Col. Earl Collum. I have very friendly recollections of Earl Collum when he was provost marshal of Intermediate Section, CBI, as I met him on numerous inspection trips. To further add to the reminiscences we much enjoy of the CBI, I would like you to know that recently I had a visit in New York from Lou Cranwell who was the owner of the B & A Club in Calcutta. I am sure that many of your readers will recall him and his night club and the slot machines. He is now a big oil-wallah in western Canada.

JOHN J. GUSSAK,
New York, N. Y.



WRECKAGE of a P-51 in swamp just west of Nanning airfield. The pilot walked away from plane after this 1945 crash. Photo by W. R. Secombe.

EX-CBI ROUNDUP



HOOGHLY RIVER scene at Calcutta on usual hot, muggy day. Note heavy monsoon clouds forming overhead. Photo by Joel H. Springer, Jr.

Dhobi Wallah Basha

● The Dhobi Wallah Basha intends to conduct a dinner meeting in Portland, Ore., on Saturday, Sept. 10, a week prior to our Seattle meeting, for the purpose of establishing a basha for the state of Oregon. If any CBIs from that state are interested in attending, they could write me for the time and place, which is yet to be determined.

LEE BAKKER,
621—12th Ave. N.
Seattle 2, Wash.

St. Louis Basha

● On the 17th of June, to the delight of members, families and friends, the annual barbecue of the St. Louis Basha was held at the summer home of Loraine Murray. Loraine and Cliff Davis acted as host and hostess. Plans were finalized for the basha's annual family picnic and swimming outing to be held July 17. This is also a major event which we look forward to with great expectancy. The youngsters especially look forward to

the treasure hunt and grab bag, as well as goodies and swimming. For the adults there is always, in addition to good fellowship and good food, draining of suds from the barrel and shuffling of pasteboards. All indications point to large representation from the St. Louis Basha at the reunion in Cedar Rapids.

KEN BUTCHER,
Commander
St. Louis Basha

Ships to CBI

● How about publishing pictures of the ships that carried us to CBI-land? I went over on the West Point and returned on the Gen. Brooke. Although I have seen pictures of the West Point (S. S. America) I have never been able to get any picture of the Gen. Brooke. I do think there are many of the boys who would appreciate seeing such pictures. Keep up the good work—I hope Roundup continues for many years to come.

DONALD W. NASS,
Southbridge, Mass.

If any of our readers have good photos of the ships that carried them to and from CBI, we'd be glad to publish some of these pictures.—Eds.

First Sergeant

● Having been a subscriber of Ex-CBI Roundup for about 10 years, I don't want to stop now. Enclosed find check for another two year. Went overseas as first sergeant of 716th Ordnance Ammunition Renovation Co., serving in Raidang, Nagaghuli, Moran and Chabua, Assam, India. Spent 35 days on the General Greely from Wilmington, Calif., to Calcutta, India, and the return trip on the USS General Hase from Calcutta to San Francisco. The return trip took 27 days. Boy! What trips!

ROBERT B. ALLISON,
Los Angeles, Calif.



CHINESE ARMY on the move near Kunming in 1944. Photo by Thomas Lynch.

American Role in Far East

By J. GRAHAM PARSONS

U. S. Assistant Secretary of State

The following text was taken from an address by the Honorable J. Graham Parsons, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, before the Wisconsin Bar Association in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on February 19, 1960.

The problems I deal with have to do with the Far East. It is a misnomer, however, for us in North America to speak of the Far East. We Americans, who border on two great oceans, should more properly speak of the Far East as the Near West. Actually in the shrinking world of today, it is near. You can board an airliner hereabouts and be in Tokyo in 20 hours or so.

Apart from being 180° off course, there is another strike against the term "Far East." It is a European term and it reminds Asians of the colonial past. That era is gone. Of the eleven Asian countries with which our Bureau in the Department deals, eight are newly independent, while for the three who were sovereign before World War II—China, Japan and Thailand—the circumstances are also vastly different from pre-war days. The free peoples of Asia are determined to eliminate the remnants of colonialism which is still a recent, unhappy memory and a sensitive subject. They may not express to us an aversion to the term "Far East" but I mention this as a reminder that the new and promising relationship we have with these Asian peoples requires a continuing sensitive adjustment on all fronts—political, economic, social and psychological.

THE COMMUNIST THREAT

It is an unfortunate fact that the free countries of Asia have been born—or reincarnated—at a time of crisis in the history of mankind. Nationalism, that is to say, the aspiration of peoples to be themselves, is threatened by its antithesis, international Communism. The threat is compounded, of course, by the Communist propaganda pretense of being the friend and benefactor of nationalism and the foe of "colonialism and imperialism." And yet in the post-war period it is the Communists who have taken over 12 countries and the former colonial powers who now have sovereign equal

relations with 33 countries, former dependencies.

Like all new things, these new countries were weak at birth. When our own country adopted its Constitution in 1789, it was no exception. We are all familiar with the difficulties our founding fathers faced in knitting together a united nation from thirteen individual colonies. But we were protected by oceans and distance and had plenty of time at our disposal.

In contrast, a glance at a map will show us that the free countries of East and Southeast Asia are all islands or peninsulas dispersed around the central land mass of Communist China whose aim is to dominate and communize them. This is the fateful central fact with which our policy toward the region must deal. It explains why our China policy is intimately bound up with their political and economic futures and with the right of the peoples of this vast region to work out their destinies in freedom.

I have said that many of the new countries were weak at birth. Between them and Communist China there is an obvious imbalance of power which, if not redressed, renders their prospects precarious. This is a matter of great significance for the United States, and it led us to the conviction that our first task in the region is to assist the survival of these countries. That is why there is emphasis on military aspects in our aid programs and posture in the area. Security is the basic essential. First, as a necessary deterrent to Communist attacks, we maintain bases and sea power in the region from which our strength may be quickly projected to meet a variety of situations. Also to promote security we render assistance to local forces through our Military Assistance Program so that these countries may increasingly guard against subversion within and interference from without. In addition we have concluded bilateral mutual defense treaties with some of these countries, including Japan, Korea, the Philippines and the Republic of China. Finally, just as we and others joined NATO to provide collective security in the Atlantic area, so have we joined with seven other countries to form the South East Asia Treaty Organization.

It is sometimes argued that our policy is thus provocative to Communist China. Actually, the exact reverse is true. Our

collective security structure was developed only after unprovoked Communist aggression against Korea. Our Mutual Defense Treaty with the Republic of China was drawn up only after Communist China's attacks on Quemoy in 1954. SEATO came into being only after the fall of Dien Bien Phu, when Communist armies were threatening to overrun all of Southeast Asia.

Going even further back, we were aware of the Chinese Communist hostility toward ourselves and the free nations of Asia even before the Peiping regime came to power in 1949. For example, an article written on November 1, 1948 by Liu Shao-chi, Communist China's Chief of State and second most powerful leader after Mao Tse-tung, declared that the world was divided into two mutually antagonistic camps—the so-called “anti-imperialist” camp headed by the Soviet Union and containing the so-called “peoples democracies” of Europe and Asia, and the “Imperialist” camp made up of the United States and its “stooges.” Declaring that these two camps were in “intense conflict” and that neutrality was impossible, he called on the so-called “peoples democratic forces” in all countries to unite with the Soviet Union in order to “defeat the American imperialist plans for world enslavement.” This statement reveals clearly not only that Communist China was implacably hostile to our friends and allies, but that the Peiping regime wanted us out of the western Pacific area so that our presence would not block its plans for future expansion.

There has been no change in Communist China's views. During the Taiwan Strait crisis of 1958, Mao Tse-tung said to a Communist news correspondent that it was the task of the people of the world, and particularly the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, to put an end to what he called “the aggression and oppression perpetrated by imperialism, namely the United States imperialism.” Repeatedly Peiping radio called upon us to leave the Western Pacific.

Despite longstanding Chinese Communist hostility toward us, we did not automatically adopt a similar policy of hostility toward them. When they came to power and in an attempt to sound out Peiping's intentions toward us, we left our diplomatic and consular representatives on the China mainland until they were driven out by deliberate Chinese Communist persecution. On January 5, 1950 President Truman made it clear in a public statement regarding Formosa that the United States would not use its

armed forces to interfere in the situation and would “not provide military aid or advice to Chinese Forces on Formosa.” In a press conference on the same day the Secretary of State said: “We are not going to get involved militarily in any way on the Island of Formosa.” It was not until after the Communists began their aggression in Korea in June 1950 that President Truman sent the Seventh Fleet into the Taiwan Strait area to protect the flank of the United Nations forces. Military aid to the Republic of China on Taiwan was begun only after the Chinese Communists' intervention in Korea.

This, then, is the origin of the so-called military preoccupation of the U. S. in East and Southeast Asia. Out of the fires of Communist aggression in Korea and elsewhere we have forged a protective shield for ourselves and for our free Asian neighbors. It has served them—and us—well these past five years. We cannot afford to put it down until the threat to freedom abates.

IMPROVING THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE REGION

While our first task is contributing to the survival of these new countries, their peoples, like people everywhere, demand more than survival. After ages of relatively static, albeit highly developed, societies, they now have new horizons and they aspire to a better material, cultural and spiritual life. As they succeed in this objective, both with our help and that of others similarly motivated, so will they consolidate the foundations of their national existence. Therefore, as our second major objective, we seek to promote self-sustaining economies to enable the free countries to achieve the rate of progress they desire without sacrificing human values as do the Communists. To the extent that we succeed in helping to promote the healthy growth of these new countries, the objectives of the international Communists become more difficult to attain.

The Chinese Communists recognize this and seek to prevent stabilization. It is for this reason that all along their borders truculence, aggressiveness, and constant military, economic, political and psychological pressures, are their order of the day—as for instance, their probing action in the Taiwan Strait in 1958, their support for the Communist attacks in Laos in 1959, their political and economic pressures against Japan in 1958 and 1959, and their incursions along the Indian border in 1959. This is normal Chinese Communist behavior, which experience has taught us to expect regardless of any propaganda from Peiping about “peaceful

co-existence" and the "Bandung Spirit" and regardless of successive zigs and zags in their tactics of the moment.

A by-product of such Communist Chinese activities is a growing awareness among Asian peoples of Communist China's motivations. Out of these disillusioning Communist acts and our contrasting positive assistance has come a better understanding of our own motivations, of our willingness and ability to live up to our obligations, and of the contribution U. S. power makes to the security of each Asian nation threatened with Communist aggression. The well-known news correspondent, Ernest Lindley, recently wrote following a tour of free Asia that a pronounced trend is developing there toward a more realistic appreciation for and understanding of the United States and its role in deterring Communist aggression. If such a trend has developed, it could not have happened without the stimulus of policies and actions which we have initiated in the last decade.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

You may agree that "so far so good," but point out that no real solutions of our problems are in sight. Communist China exists and is growing stronger. We cannot afford to ignore, or turn our backs on 600,000,000 Chinese. You may suggest we must therefore have a new policy.

Let us take a look at that proposition. First of all I think that one of our better qualities as Americans is the restless driving urge we seem to have for finding something better. On the other hand, when we are faced with a particularly stubborn problem, we must not let this urge lead us to advocate change just for the sake of change in the wishful hope that all will turn out for the best. Nor should we turn to a new policy on the mere assumption that since the problem is still with us, the old policy must be ineffective. Before a group of lawyers such as this, I do not need to labor that point. However, having made it, I would like to go on and say that we would be derelict in our responsibility if we did not welcome constructive thinking from whatever quarter, did not search for new and promising ideas, did not keep our minds open, ready to agree when some new policy or course of action was demonstrably better adapted to serve the broad national interest. It is in that spirit that we try to approach this very vital problem of China policy.

A NEW CHINA POLICY?

During the last few months there have been a number of widely-publicized pro-

posals from various sources for a new China policy. Here with you I would like to take a look at one or two which are both carefully prepared and which represent a variant of an often-proposed solution known as the "two Chinas" policy.

The proponents of the "two Chinas" solution argue somewhat as follows:

"U. S. China policy has as its primary objective the containment of Communist China by isolating it from the rest of the world. Such a policy, they say, is unrealistic in that it ignores Communist China's rapid growth into a strong economic and political force in Asia which cannot for long be held back by anything we do from assuming an important international role; it cuts off all contacts between the 600,000,000 people on the China mainland and the people of the United States; it precludes any chance of arriving at a modus vivendi with Communist China in which major issues separating Communist China and the United States may be settled by negotiation; and it is unpopular with our friends and allies. They conclude that the United States should abandon this policy, which, in their opinion, by its inflexibility only drives the Chinese Communists closer into the arms of the Soviet Union, and should explore more dynamic alternatives aimed at the establishment of a basis for negotiating at least some of our difficulties with the Peiping regime. In the meantime, since our support for Taiwan is one of the major sources of tension between Peiping and ourselves, the critics suggest that we should seek to create a situation in which we can maintain our commitments toward Taiwan as Taiwan, not as the representative of China, and in which Communist China can be accepted by us as the spokesman of the people on the China mainland."

I would like now to discuss this line of argument, point by point. First, we do not ignore Communist China's growth into a strong economic and political force; as a matter of prudence we must accept this fact and our policy seeks to deal with it. Indeed, it is imperative that all Americans understand that in this new decade of the 60's Communist China may well grow yet stronger and the threat it poses to its neighbors may become still more dangerous. Faced with this prospect our policy must continue to promote the development and strengthening of the free countries.

Parenthetically, let me note here that the draconian measures adopted by the Peiping regime to speed its industrializa-

tion campaign have unquestionably caused widespread resentment among the Chinese people, especially in the countryside where most of the population dwells. Although the regime appears to be firmly entrenched, the possibility cannot be ruled out that the pentup animosities of the people, especially if they should infect the armed forces, might bring about the violent destruction of the regime from within. We have seen before that police states can be brittle, hard without, but rotting within. However, the point is that our China policy is not grounded in an expectation of collapse. It would be folly to base our policy on such calculations.

But simply because we cannot prevent Communist China from increasing its power in absolute terms does not mean that we should therefore abandon a policy which seeks to offset such growth; far less should we adopt measures which might abet it. So long as Peiping is dedicated to using its growing strength for aggressive purposes, we must adhere to measures designed to cope with that strength.

To saddle our policy with the responsibility for cutting off contact between the people of mainland China and the people of the U. S. is simply to ignore the record. I have already recalled that the U. S. retained its Embassy and principal consular establishments on the mainland following the imposition of Communist rule but that after some months we were compelled to withdraw them. At the same time many hundreds of private American citizens who had remained on the China mainland after the Communist takeover also found themselves systematically harried until they left, and American-supported institutions were liquidated or taken over by the Communists. Several dozen American citizens were imprisoned and many others were subjected to other harassments. In short, the Peiping regime from its inception pursued a deliberate policy of obliterating contacts between the American and Chinese people which had been built up over a century. By the fall of 1950 we were engaged in bloody combat with so-called volunteer Chinese Communist forces in Korea. Under these circumstances it was the duty of your State Department to prohibit American citizens to travel in Communist China where they could obviously enjoy no semblance of protection.

In the summer of 1957 the Department announced that it would validate passports for travel to Communist China for a substantial group of journalists. This move was made on an experimental

basis. While under our laws the reciprocal admission of an equal number of Chinese correspondents cannot be guaranteed in advance, we have made it clear that the Secretary of State would be prepared to ask the Attorney General for waivers in individual cases. No Chinese Communist correspondent has applied for entry into the U. S., and with one exception, no U. S. correspondent with a validated passport has been granted permission by the Chinese Communists to enter mainland China. It is clear that the whole issue was a typical Communist propaganda hoax and that the Peiping regime was not and is not really interested in an exchange of journalists with us. This, of course, is but one of many indications that the Chinese Communists do not relish objective inquiry nor do they want contacts except on their terms.

The charge that our China policy precludes any chance of arriving at a modus vivendi with Communist China on major issues through negotiation again turns matters upside down. We have negotiated or attempted to negotiate with the Chinese Communists ever since 1953—or since 1951 if you include the protracted Korean armistice negotiations at Panmunjom. We have had since 1955, 95 meetings in Geneva and Warsaw at the Ambassadorial level. Our experience with these negotiations has demonstrated that the only modus vivendi that could be worked out with the Chinese Communists would be one based on surrender to their terms. These terms, when defined in their simplest form, are that the U. S. get out of the west Pacific and leave the countries of East and Southeast Asia to cope with Peiping as best they can, separately and alone. Considering the vast disparity in power and resources between Communist China and the other countries of the region, such a retreat from responsibility on the part of the United States would be fatal. Yet this, in essence, is what Peiping offers us as a basis for negotiation.

I will not deny that our China policy—at least some fundamental aspects of it such as our opposition to seating the Peiping regime in the United Nations—has been unpopular in some countries. I do deny that differing views on China policy, for example with India, have been a significant stumbling block in our relations with such countries. Of much greater importance is the fact that countries in East and Southeast Asia, who have felt and continue to feel threatened by Chinese Communist power, do not ask us to change our policy. In fact, any hint or rumor that we might retreat from

it is a source of profound disquiet to such countries. It is significant, furthermore, that in the area with which my Bureau deals 10 of the 13 countries do not recognize Communist China. Only one has reorganized that regime since 1950. On the other hand, as I have already noted, understanding and appreciation of our China policy has greatly increased in the area, particularly in the past year and a half, as a result of the growing awareness among its governments and peoples of the threat posed by Chinese Communist policy.

The claim that the Government of the Republic of China cannot adequately represent 600,000,000 people on the mainland from whom it has been almost totally cut off for nearly ten years is a plausible one. On the other hand, the Chinese Communist regime took power by force of arms and maintains itself by the highly developed and ruthlessly applied techniques of a police state. It is the Republic of China which adheres to the traditional values and culture of the gifted Chinese people and even today I venture to say that it is more representative of the feelings and thoughts of the mass of the people than is the regime in Peiping. Indeed the very bitterness with which Peiping assails Taipei is evidence of the value of an alternate and truly Chinese focus of loyalty to Chinese everywhere, on the mainland, in Southeast Asia and overseas. It so happens that only three days ago in his message on the Mutual Security Program the President referred to the vigorous and skilled population on Taiwan which through economic reform and development has achieved a standard of living in Asia second only to that of Japan. Under its leadership, which is derived from all parts of the country, the Republic of China has the potential, as the President noted, for a pace and degree of development in excess of that under totalitarian methods.

I would like next to deal briefly with the proposition that U. S. policy has driven the Chinese Communist regime into the arms of the Soviet Union. Again the record refutes the charge. Long before our present China policy was evolved, the Chinese Communists lined themselves up solidly with the Soviet Union. This relationship was formally established by an alliance between Peiping and Moscow concluded in February 1950. At that time we were still maintaining consular establishments on the mainland and had publicly declared a hands-off policy with regard to Formosa. We had no prohibi-

tion against travel and no embargo on trade.

The Sino-Soviet alliance was a logical and inevitable consequence of a policy often proclaimed even before the Communists came to power. Mao Tse-tung (as well as Liu Shao-chi) had declared that the world was divided into two camps, socialist and imperialist, and that China would join the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union. This fundamental decision of foreign policy, which I repeat long antedates the current China policy of the U. S., springs from Mao's deep-rooted Marxist-Leninist convictions. The Chinese Communist party was organized in 1921 with a Comintern agent named Maring playing a leading role. As late as 1927 directives to the Chinese Communist party emanated from the Soviet Legation in Peking before it was closed by the Chinese authorities. The party has ever acknowledged Moscow as the head of the socialist camp, it has ever opposed what it calls imperialism and it denies flatly that a third or neutral road exists.

It is true that recently we have seen some signs of differences between Mao Tse-tung and Khrushchev over interpretations of Communist doctrine and foreign policy tactics. Yet there has never been any convincing evidence that Mao has considered any other course than that of solid alignment with the Soviet Union which each partner believes to be of great political, military and economic advantage for his own purpose. In recent years, especially since the first Soviet sputnik in 1957, Mao has talked not just about inevitable Communist victory but has declared that the Communists are even now winning, or to use his language, "the East wind is prevailing over the West wind." Mao's confidence that the tide of Communist victory is now rushing in cannot be reconciled with any expectation that he is prepared to abandon a policy of alignment with Moscow if an acceptable *modus vivendi* could be worked out between Communist China and the U. S. Any U. S. effort to this end would inevitably be regarded as evidence of weakness and would be exploited to the utmost.

This brings me to the final argument advanced by these critics of our China policy, namely, that we should create a situation in which we can maintain our commitments to Taiwan as Taiwan, and accept Peiping as the spokesman for mainland China. Offhand many people find this idea attractive, because it appears to reflect the situation as it actually exists, with the territory of China for 10 years now divided between

two hostile groups. They therefore suggest the best way out of the dilemma, and the danger, posed by this situation is to work out an agreement which formalizes and accepts the status quo under appropriate guarantees. A basic weakness of this suggestion is that the two-China concept in any way, shape or form is totally unacceptable both to the Republic of China and the Chinese Communist regime. It is in fact the one issue on which they agree. Ironically, one of Peiping's principal propaganda themes is that the United States is attempting to impose just such a solution. The Chinese Communists have made it repeatedly clear in every conceivable way that they will have nothing to do with such a proposal; yet it is constantly put forward by critics of our China policy as though it were a practical basis for negotiation with the Peiping regime. To propose as a serious basis for negotiation with Peiping a concept which it has repeatedly and vitriolically rejected and to which our ally, the Republic of China, is bitterly opposed, is merely to expose ourselves to ridicule by the Communists and to mistrust by our ally. We should also stop to consider the principle involved. Despite the disparity of its components, China is a divided country just as is Vietnam and Korea. Do we wish to advocate a similar solution repugnant to these allies too?

What we have done, and are doing, with regard to the Taiwan Strait problem, recognizing its inherent dangers, is to concentrate on mitigating them. To this end we have made it clear to Peiping we will not tolerate the solution of the problem by force. When Peiping forced a crisis in late August 1958 in the Taiwan Strait, it saw that we were firm and it left off further probing. At the same time in the Warsaw negotiations, we have called upon the Chinese Communists to cease fire, to renounce force, and to seek a peaceful solution. On the other hand, by means of the Joint Communiqué issued by President Chiang and the late Secretary John Foster Dulles on October 23, 1958 the Republic of China made it clear that it would pursue its policies in the area primarily by political rather than military means.

CONCLUSION

This brings me to my conclusion in regard to China and the Far East (or Near West). It has two parts.

First, I share the conclusion of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund report on U. S. foreign policy: "toward mainland China the alternatives of policy are, for the short-run, lacking in creative possibilities."

Second, I am convinced that our China policy is not a thing which can be dealt with in isolation because it is intimately related to the future of the whole area. Viewed in this light it has demonstrated very real creative possibilities. Under the policy which we have followed, there has been survival, consolidation and growth in the free countries of Asia, including the Republic of China. Communist aggression in Korea and Indochina has not again been attempted. Communist terrorists no longer run riot in Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines. Communist probes in the Taiwan Strait and Laos were damped down. This has permitted the work of creation to go on in the new countries and the work of sound re-creation to go on in Japan. Our policy and presence has redressed the balance in this great area in the critical and turbulent decade of the 1950's. We must take care now not to unsettle the balance by other alternatives of policy which could under present circumstances have only disastrous possibilities for the cause of freedom.

Finally, under the present alternative of policy, there are further and great creative possibilities for all of these free countries if, in our relations with them, we continue also our policies of collective security, of mutual assistance, of warm and sensitive appreciation of their aspirations and their problems, and of sympathetic understanding of their views of us. To believe less—to believe that a policy which has helped so much to take them and us this far will not take us further—is almost to deny faith in the capacity of free peoples to build their own lives under a free system. However, a great responsibility still rests upon us to endure, to be strong, to be patient and to devote the resources required to meet this crucial and persistent challenge. I am sure that our country which has done so much will not falter. —THE END

Tell Your Friends
About
Ex-CBI Roundup

Cedar Rapids in '60!

Plans are now complete for the 13th Annual CBI Reunion to be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and reservations for the event are rolling in at Hotel Roosevelt, the convention hotel.

A full schedule of fun and entertainment has been arranged for CBI veterans and their families who attend, starting with the big welcome cocktail party Wednesday evening, August 3, and running through the Commander's Banquet and Dance Saturday night, August 6.

Following is a schedule of events, all of which will take place on the Grand Hall floor of Hotel Roosevelt unless otherwise noted:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3

1 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Advance registration.
9 p.m.—Welcome cocktail party, hosted by the Carl F. Moershel Basha of Iowa. Entertainment by Amana Young Men's Bureau Chorus, featuring barbershop quartets and German songs.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4

9 a.m.—Registration.
10 a.m.—Opening business session for CBIVA members. Invocation, singing of

"God Bless America," color guard, welcome address by Mayor of Cedar Rapids, introduction of national officers, minutes of 12th reunion, financial report and appointment of committees.

12 noon—Buses leave Hotel Roosevelt for world-famous Amana Colonies.

1 p.m.—Smorgasbord picnic at Amana ball park (to be held in club house in case of rain).

2 p.m.—Tour through the Amana Colonies, including stops at the woolen mills, furniture factory, meat market, Amana Refrigeration Co., Amana Museum and the Winery.

5 p.m.—Social hour at the Amana Club House.

6 p.m.—Family style chicken and steak dinner at the Ox Yoke Inn.

7 p.m.—Buses return to Cedar Rapids.

9 p.m.—Western party and dance at the Roosevelt Hotel, with music by Johnny Ketelsen's Cowboys. Prizes to be awarded. Please bring western attire for this event.

Midnight—Hospitality rooms. Four bashas have already made reservations.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5

9 a.m.—Registration.

9 a.m.—Conducted tour through the Quaker Oats plant, the world's largest cereal mill, located near the convention hotel.

10:30 a.m.—Business session; old and new business.

12 noon—Buses leave Hotel Roosevelt for Ellis Park.

12:30 p.m.—Old fashioned "Corn Boil" at Ellis Park—all the Iowa corn and butter you can eat. (This will feature a complete Friday dinner).

2 p.m.—Golfing, swimming, tennis and boat rides at Ellis Park. Bring along necessary equipment. Contests and games with prizes.

4 p.m.—Past reunion movies at hotel.

5 p.m.—Dinner on your own.

6 p.m.—Puja Parade for all; bands and parade to the Burning Ghat. Bring costumes as there is no costume rental service in Cedar Rapids.

8:30 p.m.—Puja Ball at hotel ballroom, with music by Ding Hoa Dixielanders.

11:30 p.m.—Hospitality rooms.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6

9 a.m.—Registration.

10 a.m.—Closing business session, re-



HOTEL ROOSEVELT in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where the 1960 CBI reunion will be held.



AERIAL VIEW of Cedar Rapids, site of the 1960 CBI reunion.

port of committees, election of officers, selection of 1962 reunion city.

1 p.m.—Past Commanders Luncheon (open to all) with National Commander Harold Kretchmar as master of ceremonies, Governor Herschel C. Loveless of Iowa as speaker.

3 p.m.—Memorial service at Veterans Memorial Coliseum, conducted by Father Edward R. Glavin of Albany, N. Y., CBIVA chaplain.

4 p.m.—Opportunity for parents to take small children to Bever Park Zoo and Kiddieland.

6 p.m.—Children's banquet.

7 p.m.—Commander's Banquet with Past National Commander Robert E. Nesmith of Houston, Tex., as master of ceremonies. Presentation of Americanism Award, talk by new commander, etc.

9 p.m.—Commander's Ball with music by Joey Paradiso Orchestra. Floor show including Burns & White, comedy music and dancing; George Johnston and Betty, comedy, magic and fun from Ed Sullivan show; Denny White as MC; Harold Shover at piano.

Registration fee for the entire reunion will be \$19.95 for adults, with two more meals than last year included, and \$7.50 for children under 14 years of age.

Reservations at the reunion hotel should be made early, because it is expected that attendance at the reunion will set a new record. Reservations may be sent to CBIVA Reunion, Hotel Roosevelt, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, or to Leo Miner, Reunion Chairman, 2449 Deborah Drive, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Don't forget the dates—August 3, 4, 5 and 6—and the place—Hotel Roosevelt in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Meet your CBI friends at the reunion this year.



GUIDE leads a pack horse over a caravan trail, somewhere in the Himalayan Mountains. Photo by J. T. Howard.

It Seems Like Only Yesterday

Col. Earl O. Collum Reviews

Copies of CBI Roundup

No. 5 in a Series

Review of original CBI Roundups, June 1944: Sir Bernard Montgomery lauds Americans in Normandy invasion; Stalin adds praise—St. Louis Cards and St. Louis Browns lead National and American Leagues—Major General in London “busted” to Lt. Col. after loose talk at cocktail party—Stilwell Forces surround Kamaing as Chinese Salween Force captures Lungling—EAC planes smash Bangkok—a page of photos of Chinese-American Composite Wing—Sgt. George Schoenitch uses sand table to aid in bombing preparations—Sgt. Carl A. Corey uses small liaison plane to Myitkyina to hand-drob bombs on Jap ferryboat in Irrawaddy—T/4 Paul W. Crow writes Roundup that he can't get any 14½ shoes to fit him—Actor Jimmy Stewart is promoted to Lt. Col. in England—Babe Ruth has cartilage removed from knee, denies he plans comeback—Senate Committee okays extra pay for Infantrymen (as Ernie Pyle had suggested)—Lt. Dale Horney and crew complete successful walkout—Col. Casey Vincent of 14th AF is nominated as Brigadier General at age 29—Capt. James J. England of 3rd Tactical AF becomes Ace with eight Japs downed—story and photo of new B-29 now hitting Jap mainland from CBI bases—Major Clark Gable being discharged after flying series of missions in ETO—Army Nurse Lt. Mary Tobin holds flashlight beam on cobra while companion kills it with brick—Capt. Hank Greenberg on duty with 20 Bomber Group in China—Col. Tex Hill's fighters continue to give Japs bad time—Gypsy Rose Lee pictured with clothes on—rain checks British push against Japs north of Imphal—14th AF hits Jap shipping—bad weather hinders Gen. Stratemeyer's EAC—new German robot-bomb used against Britian—feature story on Chinese Nurse Daisy Can with Y-Force—14th AF Group adopts Chinese boy as mascot—ATC Pilot James Cooper rescued from tree by natives after bailout—WAC Sgt. Thresa March becomes warrant officer at Ceylon, earns title of “Mister”—Gov. Dewey named Republican candidate—the long remembered cheese-cake pic of Kathryn Case covering her bare upper-front with a pair of black

gloves—Stilwell forces take Mogaung railhead—street fighting continues in Myitkyina—14th AF hits Changsha area—EAC hits Japs in Kohima-Imphal and Myitkyina-Mogaung areas—Chinese Salween Force (accompanied by Gen. Frank Dorn's group) takes Chiangtso—Dorn named as designer of CBI shoulder patch—a full page of Burma combat scenes—Nurse Lt. Pauline Hendershot administers plasma—Babe Didrikson Zaharias wins golf tourney—Col. Bob Neyland assigned to CBI—Gen. Covell, spurred by Roundup story, gets size 14½ shoes for T/4 Crow—Ledo Road Engineers battle monsoon mud—Kathleen Turner adds her bit of cheesecake—FDR signs GI Bill—crack fighter pilots protect giant B-29 airbase in China—CBI GIs fall victim to guile of gem dealers—Sgt. Karl Peterson writes about the third-class carriage on Indian railroads—Lt. Harold L. Griffith belly-lands safely in storm with 18 passengers—T/5 Frank C. Dallons carves beef to be air-dropped—and T/5 Frank Campagna, APO 689, had to turn down an invitation to a wedding in Chicago on account of other business.

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EX-CBI ROUNDUP



*News dispatches from recent issues
of The Calcutta Statesman*

CALCUTTA—Twenty-two of 246 specially-bred horses which reached Calcutta by ship from Australia recently died of heat stroke. Nineteen of them died aboard ship and three shortly after arrival. The horses had been imported by the Union Government for the Army.

ROURKELA—India has begun to import steel. The first consignment of 2,000 tons of heavy steel slabs, weighing eight to 10 tons each, left Visakhapatnam in April for West Germany.

RAWALPINDI—Indian and Pakistani officials are considering the feasibility of introducing a through passenger and goods train service between East and West Pakistan through India and between Calcutta and Darjeeling through Pakistan.

ALLAHABAD—The Allahabad High Court recently upheld the order of the Sessions Judge of Meerut sentencing the life of a 55-year-old devotee of the goddess Kali—on a charge of slaughtering his four-year-old son as an offering to the goddess to save his family from destruction. The prosecution case was that on Sept. 21, 1958, at 7:30 a.m., worshippers at Deviji Temple in Chaziabao saw Hira Singh carrying the body of the child in his arms and a bloodstained knife in his hands. They saw him place the body on the ground and heard him shout "Jai Maha Kali. I have brought the sacrifice to thee." They further saw him taking blood from the body and applying "tika" on the deity.

BANARAS—A sports commentator and the editor and publisher of a Bombay newspaper were named as defendants in a defamation suit filed by the Maharajkumas of Vizianagram. The Maharajkumas alleged that an article about him had used "grossly defamatory language" and was published "with the set purpose of lowering the complainant in the eyes of cricket fans in India and outside."

TUTICORIN—Pearl fishing operations off the Tuticorin coast yielded a rich harvest of over 15 million oysters this year.

RAWALPINDI—Law students of Punjab University in Lahore recently broke windowpanes, damaged furniture and walked out of examination halls in protest against "stiff, difficult and lengthy question papers."

HYDERABAD—Officers of the Hyderabad police have visited King Kothi (residence of the Nizam) under orders of the Chief City Magistrate to inquire into a report that over 400 men, women and children were detained there as slaves. The information was furnished to the Chief City Magistrate in 1954. The Magistrate then ordered an inquiry whereupon the Nizam appealed to the High Court which held that as Rajpramukh of Hyderabad, the Nizam was immune from any criminal proceedings. In December the Supreme Court held that since the Nizam was no longer a Rajpramukh, an inquiry could now be held.

CALCUTTA—The Automobile Association of Eastern India has undertaken to publish a 700-page guide containing the minutest details of all motorable roads in India. The book will also deal with parallel transport systems—railways, waterways, air routes and bus routes.

PATNA—Seven private parties have been granted licenses to start paper mills at Darbhanga, Samastipur, Sakrigalighat, Barauni, Patna and Dalmianagar on the recommendation of the Bihar Government. The annual output of the seven units would total 80,000 tons. The Government is encouraging private entrepreneurs to establish paper mills to meet the growing demand for paper and to achieve proper utilization of bamboo, sabai grass, straw and bagasse, which abound in Bihar.

BHOPAL—A fireman of a goods train was killed here when he lost his balance and fell while changing the bulb of the headlight on the locomotive while the train was moving.

CALCUTTA—In open spaces on the southern edge of Nilratan Sarkar Medical College and Hospital on Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, are the hovels of goalas and their cows and buffaloes. Despite repeated appeals and threats, the goalas have refused to move.

NEW DELHI—Camels and horses will be pressed into service to run mobile post offices in the desert and hilly areas of Rajasthan if a proposal now being considered by the Government is finally adopted.

Film Similar to 'Rhule Story'

From Illinois State Journal-Register
Springfield, Ill.

By WAYNE ALLEN

Now playing at the Orpheum—"The Meredith Rhule Story?"

No, but there is a keen similarity between the derring do of the hero of "Never So Few" and Rhule's exploits in wartime Burma and China.

"IT REALLY brought it all back," Rhule commented about the movie dealing with guerilla warfare in the jungles of north Burma and a raid across the Chinese border.

Like the key character played by Frank Sinatra, Rhule was an O.S.S. officer who led a band of native troops on super secret missions behind the Japanese lines. And like Sinatra's spectacular blowup of a Japanese air installation, Rhule's service citations credit him with similar daring in Burma against the enemy. Rhule also was credited with saving the U. S. Air Base at Chinchiang, China when enemy forces attacked it in 1944.

OF COURSE, "Never So Few" was Tom T. Chamales' fictionalized autobiography of his service in Burma. Like Rhule and a score of other Allied officers, Chamales trained at Nazira, Assam, O.S.S. headquarters in Burma. But whereas Chamales commanded a battalion of American Kachin Rangers, Rhule led an all-native Kachin and Naga unit. And where Chamales stopped after a controversial Chinese border incident, Rhule crossed into China to lead small bands of Chinese fighters on O.S.S. missions.

"My team in Burma was made up of only 32 men," Rhule recalled, "I think there were about 300 in the movie—so, it couldn't have been my group."

TECHNICALLY, Rhule thinks MGM has presented an authentic account of the Battle of Burma. He was particularly impressed with the battle scenes and air-drop action. The lush tropical scenery was not exaggerated, Rhule said, and Brian Donlevy in the role of an American general looked enough like his real life counterpart to be him.

"I thought it was the real general for a minute," he remarked.

Rhule took exception, however, to the film's final inside-China raid. And also to the political ramifications of the incident.

"THEY CROSSED over on foot like it was a matter of a few hours," Rhule

laughed, "They ignored the little matter of a mountain range called the Himalayas. Even if they had traveled the Burma Road (which they could not have in the war era depicted) it would have taken days—and more equipment than they carried."

"And what business about shooting of a bunch of Chinese soldiers," Rhule rued, "Not even the Japanese could get away with something like that!"

RHULE SAID he heard unreliable rumors about Chinese War Lords "playing both sides against the middle" in the early days of World War II. However, in none of his personal encounters with the Chinese, he insists, did he encounter any anti-American acts. Inside China, Rhule worked closely with Gen. Tai Lee, Chiang Kai Shek's right hand military leader. Rhule also met the Generalissimo at Chungking, Chiang's mainland headquarters before the Reds drove his government to Formosa.

A RECIPIENT of China's "Cloud and Banner" and "Order of Jade" citations, Rhule was offered the job of training Nationalist China's secret police force at the end of the war by Gen. Tai Lee. Rhule declined the honor at a Washington, D. C. reception for Lee in 1945, the only time China's fabled "mystery man" visited the U. S.

Rhule, who served as Sangamon County's sheriff following his return from war duty, does not claim that "Never So Few" is his story. Even if the character played by Sinatra copied Rhule's non-GI "war bonnet" and in one scene appeared with a pet monkey on his shoulder.

Rhule admits that a monkey named "Dudley" was his trademark in his wartime O.S.S. operations. But he insists he never saw any girl who looked like Gina Lollobrigida, Sinatra's co-star in the film.

MRS. RHULE confirms this:

"He still talks about Dudley, but I've never heard anything about Lollo-palooza?"

—THE END

Tell Your CBI Friends
About Roundup

Book Reviews



Edited by **BOYD SINCLAIR**

FORTRESS. By Kenneth Atiwill. Doubleday and Company, New York, July 1960. \$3.95.

The story of the siege and fall of Singapore in World War II by a survivor of both the battle and subsequent imprisonment. This eye-witness account of this military catastrophe is officially documented.

THE TRIBES OF THE SAHARA. By Lloyd C. Briggs. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, April 1960. \$6.00.

Beginning with the dawn of the Christian era, the author writes of the forces that have shaped the way of life of the people of the Sahara. Sober truth that is more mysterious than any fairy tale.

THE ART OF CHINESE COOKING. By Mimie Ouei. Random House, New York, May 1960. \$3.95.

Recipes for authentic Chinese dishes, from appetizers to desserts, adapted for American use. Covers cuisine, preparation, utensils, customs, etiquette, teas, wines, festivals, superstitions, and symbols.

PRESTER JOHN. By Vsevolod Slessarev. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, May 1960. \$6.00.

Presents historical background for the medieval legend of a Christian ruler of India, a facsimile of the French edition of a letter purporting to be from him, and a translation and commentary.

WOLFPACK. By William M. Hardy. Dodd, Mead and Company, New York, April 1960. \$3.50.

The Luzon Strait in the summer of 1944 is the setting for this suspenseful sea story of these American submarines that stalk a Japanese convoy. Intense picture of U. S. fighting men in action.

INDIAN IMPRESSIONS. By George Biddle. Orion Press, New York, May 1960. \$10.00.

Biddle, best known for his 1943 book, "Artist at War," accompanies his text with more than 50 drawings, impressions gained during his visit to India in 1958. He sketches people from Nehru on down.

BLACK SATURDAY. By Alexander McKee. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, July 1960. \$3.95.

In the small hours of October 14, 1939, the British battleship Royal Oak plunged to the bottom with nearly 800 trapped men after four mysterious explosions. Was it submarine or sabotage?

MY THREE LIVES. By Teresa Lightwood. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York, May 1960. \$3.50.

The personal story of an unusual Englishwoman and her devoted service to the people of Thailand over a period of decades. She has achieved excitement with artless, unpretentious prose.

DARK PILGRIM. By Peter Venter. Muhlenberg Press, Philadelphia, May 1960. \$3.50.

The moving account of a South African native who leaves his reserve to search for a lost brother in a city shantytown. The author is an Afrikaaner and the story originally was published in the Afrikaan.

BACK TO BOKHARA. By Fitzroy Maclean. Harper and Brothers, New York, May 1960. \$3.50.

A rather short book by that lively English traveler, Fitzroy Maclean. This time he takes off to Tashkent and points beyond in Soviet Asia. Traveling with Sir Fitzroy is almost as good as going yourself.

INDIA'S NORTH-EAST FRONTIER IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Edited by Verrier Elwin. Oxford University Press, New York, May 1960. \$7.45.

A book about country familiar to thousands of CBI-wallahs, bordered on the west by Bhutan, on the north by Tibet and China, on the southeast by Burma, and on the south by Assam. By a man who knows the tribes.

FROM EMPIRE TO NATION. By Rupert Emerson. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, May 1960. \$7.75.

This book deals with the rise to self-assertion of Asian and African peoples. The author has taught courses on imperialism and nationalism at Harvard for many years.

TIBET: TODAY AND YESTERDAY. By Tieb-tseng Li. Bookman Associates, New York, February 1960. \$6.00.

A scholarly treatise on Tibetan foreign relations, this book is a reprint of the author's "The Historical Status of Tibet," published in 1956. The work has been revised and new material has been added.

Rag Pickers of Calcutta

From the Calcutta Statesman

By STAFF REPORTER

How many rag, bone and waste paper pickers are there in Calcutta? Nobody seems to know. But everyone in the "profession" or connected with it maintains that the number is legion. On any thoroughfare in the city, even in the most exclusive areas, they may be found going about their work unobtrusively, with the inevitable gunny bag, the mark of their calling, slung over their shoulder. The majority of them are pavement dwellers, earning on an average Rs 2 to Rs 3 a day.

They are a cut above beggars, though they sometimes look more grubby, as the head of a social welfare centre, which employs people for such work, put it. It is certainly dirty work, but it is not as despicable as committing a theft, said another. Some time ago the centre investigated the condition of these people, to ascertain what sort of relief could be provided for them, but it found that many of them earned enough to subsist.

These pickers, men, women and children, collect scraps of paper and similar material, metal, strips of gunny and other types of cloth, pieces of glass and bone—almost anything they can lay hands on—off the streets. But this kind of activity is hampering Calcutta Corporation's conservancy work because almost the entire conservancy staff has entered the trade.

On Chingrighata Road on the way to the Dhapa Refuse Dumping ground is a plot of land adjacent to a bustee where members of the Corporation's conservancy staff dwell. On Wednesday I saw neatly laid out on the ground their old clothes, rags, waste paper, shoes and such other things, all sorted and graded. The men and urchins who were at work disclosed that Corporation lorries stopped there regularly to dump salable items carefully collected from the garbage heaps they were employed to clear.

During the short time I was there four Corporation lorries stopped at this place. They were half loaded and several big cans, baskets and bundles, which must have occupied considerable space in the vehicles, were taken off and their contents, emptied out here. The vehicles then drove away. Residents of the area said they had complained to the Health Officer of the municipality about this

unhygienic practice but their letters were not even acknowledged.

Two brothers, Anil Das and Lakshman Das, who live on the pavement in Dharamtala Street, and a woman and her pickers, who have a rag collection centre in a nearby side street, have, of course, nothing to do with the conservancy staff. Anil left his home in Titagarh about 16 years ago and his brother, who is 18, followed him four years later. They have since made the street their home and have become veteran rag-pickers. The police worry them sometimes but they manage to keep going. They sell their stuff to a shop in Mission Row owned by a Fire Brigade employee. The woman and her "staff" occupy a vacant plot of land beside a garage and collect discarded articles from about 100 people.

Most of the waste paper and rags go ultimately to paper and board mills which buy these at fixed rates, depending on the grade. There are middlemen in the trade who are said to have grown quite wealthy. The present import restrictions on paper and pulp have increased the demand for waste material and that means a steady income for the rag and bone brigade. Bone chips and dust, scrap metal and glass are also said to fetch standard prices.

That the organized collection of waste paper can yield an appreciable income is shown by a Salvation Army centre near Lower Circular Road. It runs a free clinic-dispensary, employs 150 men and women in its waste paper workshop and gives free food and rations to many poor families with the proceeds from waste paper. Those who work regularly get Rs 2 a day. The work includes the sorting and grading of waste paper, which is collected by the centre's three handcarts and two trucks mostly from offices and firms.

—THE END

Roundup **\$3⁰⁰**
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P. O. Box 188 Laurens, Iowa

EX-CBI ROUNDUP



TRADESMEN at Darjeeling display their wares and wait for customers. Photo by William S. Johnson.

380th Service Group

● Would like to hear from anyone in 604th Air Materiel, 380th Service Group, Karachi.

THOMAS F. TOWEY,
737—50th St.
Brooklyn 20, N. Y.

India: East or West?

● I have often pondered the question of what role India would play in a new world conflict? In these days, a country as strategic as India does not stay "neutral." They are either for or against Communism, for or against the West. My guess would be that she would bend toward the Communists, since she is practically surrounded by them.

STANLEY PLEUGE,
New York, N. Y.

The Graceful C-46

● Re the picture of the camouflaged C-46 on page 2 of June issue, you just don't see any of these graceful planes any more. Jets go along with progress but these gallant planes did a great job for us in CBI during the war.

JOHN W. NIELSEN,
Detroit, Mich.

India Scientist's Pay

● The story about the Indian scientist's suicide (June) is soul-searing. Why in the world is a man with a doctor's degree from Fordham permitted to work—even in India—for only \$51.45 per month, before deductions? No wonder he committed suicide.

GEORGE GREGORY,
Anaheim, Calif.

Gruesome Goats

● My wife thought the picture of the goat sacrifice to Kali (June) was real interesting. Jokers who have really seen this rite will tell you it's a gruesome affair. Blood is everywhere, and the smell is all but appetizing. For an unusual treat, watch the guy with the knife on a near miss!

JERRY CALDONE,
Winter Park, Fla.

U. S. Losing Friends?

● At the rate the U. S. is losing its friends abroad, we may some day find ourselves facing Russia in a hot war—alone. I'll never be able to understand why we didn't lay the law down to Russia right after War II.

SAM LOVELIDGE,
Bronx, N. Y.

New Subscriber

● What a surprise to find out that the Roundup is published! Please enter my subscription immediately. It is wonderful to read the issue that I have and bring to mind those happy experiences of the CBI.

ROBT. R. LEWIS,
Pacoima, Calif.



KACHIN PATROL burns village harboring Japanese police and spies. U. S. Army photo from Charles Cunningham, M. D.



EAGER PEDDLERS offer refreshments at railroad stop in India. Photo by William S. Johnson.

The S. S. Mariposa

● As one of those who went to India on the S. S. Mariposa I was greatly interested in the letter in your May issue from James E. Hurley of Casper, Wyo., asking what had happened to this magnificent Matson liner. I have kept reasonably good track of this vessel since the end of the war so imagine my chagrin in finding your editors giving the wrong information in response to Mr. Hurley's inquiry! The present day Mariposa to which you referred in your reply is in fact a new and different ship, smaller than the one we knew, but sailing to the points you mention. The CBI's Mariposa had two sister ships, the Monterey and the Lurline. At the end of the war Matson planned to modernize these ships and restore them to Pacific cruise service. The Government was to make some settlement with Matson for refurbishing them but because the amount was in dispute, several years passed before conclusion of an agreement. When work finally got started it had become obvious that sky-

rocketing costs and the now intense competition from the airlines made it uneconomical to go forward with work on all three ships. The line requested approval to sell the Mariposa to foreign interests but this was at first refused for defense reasons. Several more years passed with the ships lying idle on the West Coast and no progress in the negotiations with the Government. At the end of the Korean War the Government relented and permitted sale of the Mariposa to the Home Lines (Italy) and Matson concentrated on refurbishing only the Lurline. The Lurline proved popular in luxury service to Hawaii and so shortly thereafter the Monterey was refurbished and renamed the Matsonia. More recently Matson added two new smaller ships for service to the South Seas. They were named the Mariposa and Monterey. Starting to get confused? The old Mariposa became the flagship of the Home Lines with regular sailings between Montreal and Europe. Her new name is Homeric. During the Winter cruise season she

sails out of New York to the Caribbean. I visited her when she was in New York for her maiden voyage as the Homeric and this was, as you may well imagine, a nostalgic experience. Gone were the life rafts, gun tubs, degaussing cable, blue lights and gray paint. She was painted in warm colors, sumptuously furnished and gay with departing cruise passengers and their guests. Needless to say accommodations for passengers had vastly improved since my voyage to India.

LAWRENCE G. CALDWELL,
Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.

493rd Bomb Squadron

● Like the rest of the old CBI gang, I look forward to my copy of Roundup every month. I sit down and read it from cover to cover, as an old friend would greet one he had not seen for a long time. Would like to hear from anyone who served with the 493rd Bomb Squadron, 7th Bomb Group.

ALFRED FRANKEL,
120 Yellowstone Rd.
Plymouth Meeting, Pa.

Supply Sergeant

● Have read most every issue since the first publication, but rarely have seen mention of any members of the 72nd Airdrome Squadron, 1st Air Commando Group. I was the supply sergeant, and sure would like to hear from some of the men who were at Asansol or Warazup.

JIM WHITE,
300 Ontario St.
Cohoes, N. Y.

Chanyi Market

● Was looking through some back issues last night and came across the picture in the March edition showing the market in Chanyi. How well I remember this street bazaar, where you could buy most anything if you had the price!

HENRY T. SCORE,
Lakewood, Colo.

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+
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and
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J. C. "Mike" Kennedy, Manager

Commander's Message

by

**Harold H.
Kretchmar**

National Commander
China-Burma-India
Veterans Assn.



Salaams and Ding Haos:

With reunion time again growing near, I can't help but feel a certain fever of anticipation. A certain warm glow of expectancy of soon, for a few days, again getting together with old friends, making new friends and sharing with them laughter, good-fellowship, jibes and all those pleasures which go to make up a reunion. With them I'll expect to reminisce and recall that great adventure we shared some fifteen years ago.

Reference to such places as Bhamo, Kunming, Lahore, Assam, Chabua, etc., will be as familiar as Peoria, Hershey and Beaumont. Will hear expressions or words in Chinese or Hindustani which I will know or which at least will have a familiar ring.

Not only will I see again our members but their families as well. Have come to know some of the wives and children of our members as well as I know the members themselves. It sometimes seems strange that I know some of these people as well as I know some of my relatives. Some of the children I will be seeing for the eleventh year. Have seen these youngsters, in some instances, grow from small children to young adults. This does have certain drawbacks. It makes me realize that the tide of years continues and that I and those who I have had the pleasure of knowing, these several years, are getting older.

To some it may seem strange that I'd be excited about a reunion after having attended ten previous ones, but odd as it may seem, although most of the reunions follow a similar pattern, no two are alike. Each reunion has its own characteristics. Each adds something that no prior reunion has offered. A reunion is a matter of personalities. The people that attend vary and this in itself is enough to make the difference.

A reunion committee can do a world of planning, lay plans that are "out of this world" but it is the people who attend who make a reunion.

Have always harbored the feeling that most CBIs come to a reunion with a moral obligation to have fun and enjoy themselves, and invariably they do.

It would be extremely difficult to find a more congenial group of people than the wallahs and memsahibs that I have met at reunions. Can't help but wonder if the circumstances, environment, discomfort, privation, distance, unusual experiences and adventures, as well as the feeling that we were forgotten in the turmoil of war, hasn't moulded us into a closer knit group, finding ease and satisfaction in the company of those who shared our parcel of this experience.

Invariably there are some individuals I anticipate seeing at a reunion who can't make it and this always leaves a void, but correspondingly I'll meet someone making the reunion for the first time or ones I haven't seen for several years and the void is filled.

No doubt there are a number of members and readers of this magazine who have planned to attend the reunion but never get around to it, and each year they say to themselves, "I'll have to make the reunion next year." At almost every reunion I meet someone making their first "pilgrimage to Mecca" and I hear them remark, "I always wanted to go but something was always coming up, but I'm sure glad I made this one. I'll be back again next year." At the close of every reunion the most common and repeated words heard are, "I'll be seeing you next year in——."

Those of you who have been thinking about attending the forthcoming reunion in Cedar Rapids, August 3-6, especially those from the midwestern and mountain states, I urge you to stop the debating and send your reservations to the Roosevelt Hotel. I assure you that you won't regret it. If you're like some of us old hands you'll be looking forward to the next reunion with the same anticipation which engrosses me now.

HAROLD H. KRETCHMAR
2625 Arthur Ave.
Maplewood 17, Mo.

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EX-CBI ROUNDUP



CHINESE fire on Japs from former enemy positions at Bhamo. U. S. Army photo from Charles Cunningham, M. D.

New Reader

● An old air corps buddy of mine last week sent me a couple of current copies of your wonderful magazine and so far I have read them four times from cover-to-cover! This was the first I knew of Ex-CBI Roundup and I was shocked to learn it has been published for the past 13 years. How was I supposed to know it was being issued? Sure sorry to read in the April issue of the death of Chester L. Mayer, former Red Cross Field Director. A more congenial, finer fellow never lived.

ARTHUR L. MULLEN,
San Diego, Calif.

28 Months in India

● Served in India for 28 months with the 958 Engr. Topo. Co., being stationed in Barrackpore, just north of Calcutta. Have never read any articles or letters in Roundup from other members of the 958th. Do hope that others from my old outfit know about this fine magazine. Recently saw a picture of Rev. Norman Korb in a Worcester, Mass., paper and if I am not mistaken he is the former chaplain at Barrack-

pore when the 9th Photo Recon. was there. He is presently pastor of the Burncoat Baptist Church in Worcester.

DONALD W. NASS,
Southbridge, Mass.

Dateline News

● The little news items in your monthly "CBI Dateline" feature is always interesting. It is the only way we can keep abreast of what's going on in a small way in India.

CLYDE I. HAWK,
Memphis, Tenn.

1st Air Commando

● A reunion of 1st Air Commando is planned for Sept. 24 incident to the AFA Convention in San Francisco. It will be at either Fairmont or Mark Hopkins (determinable upon arrival). Anyone interested should drop a card to Lt. Col. Bob Moist, USAF, % 2567th Air Reserve Center, Bldg. 170, 17000 Vanowen St., Van Nuys, Calif. It is expected that Johnny Allison and Phil Cochran will both be on hand.

R. E. MOIST,
Van Nuys, Calif.

Crittenden Retires

● Col. Frank M. Crittenden, late of Lowry Air Force Base, Colo., retired April 30 after 27 years in the Air Force. During the war Col. Crittenden served in China, as an engineer, in charge of building and maintaining airfields for B-29's.

JOSEPH A. BAIER,
Denver, Colo.

Hasn't Missed

● Certainly wouldn't want to miss an issue of EX-CBI Roundup, as I haven't missed an issue since its inception.

RACHEL ANDREWS,
Providence, R. I.

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